UNITED
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A/50/353
S/1995/694
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Vladislav Jovanović, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to Mr. Yasushi Akashi, your Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 81 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia

Despite all the agreements and efforts of the United Nations peace forces, presidential statements of the Security Council and the activities of the Contact Group and the leaders of leading world Powers to stop hostilities and restore the peace process, the armed forces of Croatia continue their provocations and aggressive activities:

- On 12 August 1995, Croatian armed forces continued their aggressive activities along the entire line of separation in the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector East, particularly near Osijek, opening incessant small-arms and mortar fire.

- On 12 August 1995, regular units of the Croatian armed forces shelled the positions of the armed forces of the Republic of Srpska in the area of Trebinje.

- On 12 August 1995, units of the armed forces of Croatia from the area of Dunave Krajnje (Pelinovo brdo) engaged with mortar fire objectives of the army of Yugoslavia, the observation post in the area of Debela Ljut and the area of Kožen Do.

- At the same time, regular units of the Croatian armed forces continue their joint operations with Muslim units along the entire line of the front.

As is obvious, in addition to the aggression against UNPA Sectors North and South and the destruction of property and the maltreatment of the innocent civilian population, Croatia continues its aggressive behaviour against UNPA Sector East. The provocations have culminated with the shelling by Croatian armed forces of objectives in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

By these military activities, Croatia continues its everyday demonstration of the policy of force and orientation towards war and aggression.

It is high time for the international community, primarily the United Nations through the Security Council and peace forces, to take energetic steps to compel Croatia to stop its aggressive activities in the United Nations Protected Areas and military provocations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to be committed to peace and a peaceful solution, and is exercising great restraint not to be drawn into a situation where it will have to respond to Croatian provocations. We therefore

hope that urgent and resolute steps will be taken to stop the aggressive policy of Croatia and to create conditions for restoring the peace process.

I call on you to take all necessary steps to compel Croatia to cease hostilities and to abide by the agreements it has signed, and to request through the Secretary-General of the United Nations that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider and condemn the aggressive behaviour of Croatia and to adopt measures that will prevent such behaviour from happening in the future.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/354
S/1995/696
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 114 (c) of the
provisional agenda*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN
RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS
OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND
REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Mate Granić, addressed to you (see annex).

I would kindly request your kind assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 114 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with utmost concern and profound distress that I must draw your attention to the plight of thousands of innocent civilians, especially of Croatian ethnic origin, who are being systematically subjected to terror and forcible expulsion from their homes in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", particularly in the Vojvodina region. Similar events are also occurring in the remaining occupied territories in Croatia in the Vukovar region, as well as in areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian Serb control, especially in the region of Banja Luka. It must be stressed that those regions are not areas of conflict.

The ethnic Croats living in the territory of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", who are an indigenous population, have no desire to relinquish their ancestral homes or their property. They have not engaged in any subversive or illegal activities but have been peaceful, law-abiding citizens. The only reason they are being subjected to extreme pressures, including bodily harm and murder, and forcibly evicted (in some cases with a quarter of an hour's advance notice) is because of their ethnic origin.

It is an established fact that the authorities of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" extend no protection to the Croatian families and their property, taking advantage of the fact that there is no adequate international monitoring of developing situation. There is no doubt that the refusal, in 1993, of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to extend the missions of long duration to Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Sandžak of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (now the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)), was undertaken, in part, to facilitate the forcible exodus of non-Serbs, especially Croats.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has information that indicates that the Croatian ethnic community is being subjected to "ethnic cleansing" accompanied by destruction of cultural monuments belonging to the Croatian ethnic community in the Vojvodina province of Serbia. Ethnic Croats are being forcibly evicted from many towns in Vojvodina, including Novi Slankamen, Kukujevci, Nikinci, Beges, Novi Banovci, Ruma, Petrovaradin and Sremska Mitrovica. Reports from reputable human rights organizations and international media state that homes of ethnic Croats have been marked and that ethnic Croats are being brutally thrown out from their homes. These same sources report that this behaviour is conducted systematically and apparently encouraged by the authorities, as evidenced by the fact that the attackers have been provided with lists containing addresses and telephones of ethnic Croats and that police rarely or never intervene.

It should be pointed out that under the current laws of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" - as repeatedly publicly stated by the Minister for Minorities of the Belgrade regime, Margit Savović - the

Croatian ethnic community in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" does not exist on the grounds that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" does not recognize the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, under existing Belgrade policies, no minority and - evidently - no human rights protection is extended to the Croatian ethnic community in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

The Government of the Republic of Croatia stresses that these appalling practices of the Government in Belgrade flow parallel to the activities of the local Serb authorities in the remaining occupied Croatian territories - the Vukovar region (Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem), which are presently under the effective military and other rule of the Belgrade regime, as well as in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb authorities, particularly in the region of Banja Luka. The "ethnic cleansing" of ethnic Croats and Bosniacs in these regions, which has been occurring for many months, continues unabated and without any real attempt by the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as international humanitarian and other organizations to take effective preventive measures.

The Croat population in the remaining occupied territory of Croatia, in which non-Serbs constituted an absolute majority before the war, is being subjected to physical intimidation and direct pressure to leave their ancestral homes.

As to the appalling human rights situation in the region of Banja Luka, I can report that, according to data available to the Government of Croatia, over 1,000 Bosnian Croat families have been expelled in the last few days. We have information - confirmed by officials of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - that numerous Bosnian Croats and Muslims have been tortured and killed, often in the most barbaric and sadistic manner. All these activities have occurred with the assistance of or at least tolerated by the local Bosnian Serb police. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has informed the Government of the Republic of Croatia that as many as 6,000 Croats in Banja Luka are in a serious life-threatening situation and should be evacuated immediately.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia is concerned that the magnitude of the human rights abuses against ethnic Croats in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" as well as in the remaining occupied territories of Croatia and in the parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina controlled by Serbs will increase and that this can only raise tensions and hinder the establishment of a lasting peace in the region. Therefore, we call upon the Security Council and humanitarian and other international organizations to take the necessary decisions and concrete steps to avert the human rights catastrophe that is in the making.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/355
S/1995/697
14 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 70 of the provisional agenda*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the announcement by the President of the United States of America of the holding of negotiations concerning a ban on all nuclear tests.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 70 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Sunni MUNTASSER
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Statement issued on 12 August 1995 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya welcomes the announcement made yesterday, Friday, 11 August 1995, by United States President Bill Clinton concerning his decision to hold negotiations with a view to a total ban on all nuclear testing, including laboratory tests. If those are his true intentions, his decision will be an important step in support of the efforts of the international community to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to spare the peoples of the world the terrible dangers of their proliferation.

There is no doubt that the statements of the United States President reflect mankind's hope for a ban on nuclear weapons and enjoyment of the peace that is sought by the peoples of the world, which would remove the necessity for the States of the world to build up vast armies and wage wars of destruction.

However, what makes us doubt the credibility of this announcement is the clear contradiction between the words of the United States President and the actions of certain organs of the United States Administration, as exemplified by the fact that, late last year, in total secrecy and in a manifest act of piracy, the United States Administration transported 600 kilogrammes of radioactive nuclear-weapons-grade uranium from Kazakstan to a United States nuclear installation in the State of Tennessee. This operation demonstrated a reckless desire to control and monopolize the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

If the statements by the President of the United States are to have credibility, the radioactive uranium that was transported from Kazakstan must be handed over to the International Atomic Energy Agency, so that the words of the United States Administration correspond to its actions.

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General Assembly

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A/50/356
16 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Item 29 of the provisional agenda*

COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 7 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I regret to refer to a United Nations publication entitled "United Nations at 50: Notes for Speakers", which has distorted the Korean question, giving cause for misunderstanding to vast masses of people throughout the world.

The authors of the booklet write as if the United Nations did something positive as regards the Korean question, attempting to cover up the true nature of the United Nations intervention in Korea.

The United Nations intervention in Korea is a typical example of how the United Nations is appropriated by great Powers in violation of the purpose and principles of the Charter. The United Nations intervention in Korea cannot be counted as an achievement: it hindered rather than helped the settlement of the Korean question.

The United Nations, under the thumb of the United States of America, intervened in the Korean question from its early days. In 1947, the United States discarded the agreement between the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States, and brought the Korean question to the United Nations, disregarding the efforts of the Korean people to build a unified country with their own hands. In 1948, the General Assembly adopted, in stark violation of the Charter, a shameful and childish resolution that was intended to ban Member States from maintaining diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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Subsequently the United Nations handled the Korean question arbitrarily for nearly 30 years by considering the reports of the so-called "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea" and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", while rejecting the requests of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send its delegations to the discussions.

In June 1950, the United States unleashed a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to achieve its strategy for world domination and utilized the United Nations to justify its aggression in Korea.

It is an aberrant phenomenon that foreign troops under the "United Nations Command" are still stationed in south Korea, over which the United Nations has no authority. The United Nations should primarily take down and retrieve the United Nations flag from the "Unified Forces" in south Korea, and remove the stains it has earned by following instructions from the great Power with regard to the Korean question.

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is being settled through Democratic People's Republic of Korea/United States talks because of the persistent peace-loving efforts of the former, not by the United Nations.

The United Nations should ensure the impartiality of its documents by immediately correcting its unfair handling of the Korean question in the above-mentioned booklet.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 29 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/50/357
S/1995/709
18 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 65 of the provisional agenda*
COMPREHENSIVE TEST-BAN TREATY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by the President of the United States concerning a comprehensive test-ban treaty (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and attached statement as a document of the General Assembly, under item 65 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

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ANNEX

Statement on a comprehensive test-ban treaty by the President of the United States of America made on 11 August 1995

Today I am announcing my decision to negotiate a true zero-yield comprehensive test ban. This is a historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and to build a safer world. The United States will now insist on a test ban that prohibits any nuclear-weapon-test explosion. I am convinced this decision will speed the comprehensive test ban next year.

As a central part of this decision, I am establishing concrete, specific safeguards that define the conditions under which the United States will enter into a comprehensive test ban. These safeguards will strengthen our commitments in the areas of intelligence, monitoring and verification, stockpile stewardship, maintenance of our nuclear laboratories and test readiness. They also specify the circumstances under which I would be prepared, in consultation with Congress, to exercise our supreme national interest rights under a comprehensive test ban to conduct necessary testing if the safety or reliability of our nuclear deterrent could no longer be certified.

As a part of this arrangement I am today directing the establishment of a new annual reporting and certification requirement that will ensure that our nuclear weapons remain safe and reliable under a comprehensive test ban.

I appreciate the time, the energy and the wisdom that the Secretaries of State, Defense and Energy, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Directors of Central Intelligence and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have all devoted to the review of this crucial national security issue over the last several months.

American leaders since Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy have believed a comprehensive test ban would be a major stride towards stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Now, as then, such a treaty would greatly strengthen the security of the United States and nations throughout the world. But now, unlike then, such a treaty is within our reach.

It would build upon the successes we have achieved so far: securing a permanent extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; freezing North Korea's nuclear programme; cutting existing nuclear arsenals by putting the START I treaty into force; persuading Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan to give up their nuclear weapons and to reach agreements with the Russian Federation that now mean that both our nations no longer target our missiles at each other.

A comprehensive test ban is the right step as we continue pulling back from the nuclear precipice, a precipice we began to live with 50 years ago this week. It moves us one step closer to the day when no nuclear weapons are detonated anywhere on the face of the Earth.

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General Assembly
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18 August 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 114 (c) of the provisional agenda*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 18 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am writing to you regarding the letter of Mr. Mate Granić of 14 August 1995 (A/50/354-S/1995/696, annex).

The said letter represents the height of cynicism of the policy pursued by Croatia. At a time when the Croatian authorities have resorted to the cruellest means - massive armed aggression - with a view to realizing the basic premise of their policy, that is, the creation of the ethnically pure State, Mr. Granić is attempting to divert the attention of the international community away from the humanitarian catastrophe and tragedy of the Krajina Serbs who have been forced to flee their ancestral homes.

Even before Croatia's latest aggression, some 350,000 Serbs had been expelled from Croatia. Those who remained have been subjected to extreme harassment, forcible conversion to the Catholic faith, lay-offs and eviction, just for being Serbs.

So far, 220,000 Serbs, almost the entire population of parts of the Krajina, have fled the area since Croatia's latest aggression.

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According to the data of the Commissariat for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia, since the onset of the Croatian attacks on the Krajina on 4 August 1995 until 17 August, 151,934 Serb refugees were registered in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is estimated that this number will reach 200,000, at least 25 per cent of whom are children. A large number of Serb refugees also found shelter in the Republic of Srpska: in the area of Banja Luka alone, 30,000 refugees remained and it is anticipated that 10,000 to 15,000 more refugees are still to come.

Despite Croatia's attempts to obscure all traces of the horrendous and massive crimes committed against the Krajina Serbs, the truth is nevertheless starting to prevail.

Following the massive crimes in western Slavonia in May 1995 committed by the Croatian forces, which resulted in territory cleansed of Serbs, Croatia is now resorting to the same method in the Krajina, namely, the media and international humanitarian organizations and the United Nations representative are denied access to the area before all incriminating traces are removed. However, even according to sparse reports of the relevant organizations, including the United Nations, it is more than evident that the atrocities of the Croatian army were abundant - indiscriminate shelling of columns of refugees, total destruction of entire Serb villages, looting and gross violations of human rights. The United Nations representative today said that certain evidence indicated the possibility of mass graves in Knin, Vrlika and other places.

The accounts of the surviving Serb refugees are appalling. They bear witness to a large number of mass murders, particularly in the area of Topusko and Dvor. Especially telling are the pictures of the fleeing Serbs being brutally humiliated and attacked by the Croats in Sisak despite the presence of Croatian authorities and in full view of representatives of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The fate of the column of 10,000 refugees from Topusko, which was allowed by the Croatian authorities to leave for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is still unknown since 10 August 1995.

The terror of the Croatian authorities against the Serb people in the Krajina is an obvious proof that the declared readiness of Croatian officials to ensure a "normal life" for all Serbs who decide to stay in Croatia was a sham designed to offset the criticism of the international community.

Mr. Granić's allegations to the effect that "the Croatian ethnic community is being subjected to 'ethnic cleansing'" in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are absolutely untrue and utterly malicious. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a multi-ethnic State where over 30 per cent of the population are members of national minorities, provides under its Constitution for full equality of its citizens regardless of their nationality, religion or political affiliation, in full accordance with the relevant international conventions acceded to by Yugoslavia.

In the final analysis, what is the moral integrity of a regime that is obviously continuing its policy of genocide against the Serb people, that 50 years ago executed 700,000 in concentration camps and in the past 4 years has killed and expelled over half a million of them?

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 114 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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General Assembly
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A/50/359
S/1995/718
21 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 149 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 21 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to a grave act of terrorism which was perpetrated today in Israel by Palestinian extremists.

At 7.50 a.m. local time, a Palestinian terrorist detonated a bomb on a commuter bus travelling in rush-hour traffic in Jerusalem's Ramat Eshkol neighbourhood. The explosion destroyed two buses that were travelling along the same street. According to the latest accounts, 4 Israelis were killed and over 100 were injured.

Sources from the fundamentalist organization Hamas have claimed responsibility for the attack, which was carried out by a terrorist who entered the bus armed with a pipe bomb.

The attack was intended not only to kill innocent Israelis, but to derail the peace process as well. The attacker and those who sent him are enemies of peace and of the people of the Middle East who seek an end to hatred and violence.

Israel will not allow terrorism to destroy the progress made thus far in implementing the Declaration of Principles signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on 13 September 1993. Israel remains committed to working with the Palestinians towards achieving peace. Yet, Israel will continue to take all measures necessary to combat terrorism in order to ensure

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the security of its citizens. This is a difficult day for Israel, but the timetable for negotiations should not be affected, except for a period of mourning.

Israel calls upon all Member States to condemn unequivocally this terrorist attack, and to oppose those States and organizations that promote terrorism. It also calls upon Member States to join in supporting the peace process.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 149 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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21 August 1995
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Fiftieth session
Item 14 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The thirty-ninth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the calendar year 1994 (GC(39)/3) is submitted herewith to the General Assembly. Major developments since this report was published will be covered by the annual statement of the Director General of the Agency to the General Assembly. This report has been transmitted in accordance with the provisions of article III, paragraph 1 (a), of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 1145 (XII), annex).

2. As only a limited number of copies of this report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to have the copies transmitted to them available during discussion of this item.

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